THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.] TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1799. [Vol. VII.—No. 999

VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed for sale at the Vendue-Store corner of Prince and Water streets,

A VARIETY OF

Wet and Dry Goods,

of which the particulars will be given previous to the sale.

The business of VENDUE MASTER having devolved entirely on the subscriber, he informs the Public, that the store will always be kept open for the reception of GOODS, and selling such articles therein, between the times of Public Sales, as may be on limitation. He likewise offers his services in transacting any kind of Commission Business,

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.

January 29, 1799.

FOR SALE,

Sugar in Hhds. and Barrels;

Coffee in bags,
25 Barrels of excellent Pork,
A few elegant Marble Chimney Pieces,
About 50 crates assorted Earthen Ware,
A few casks of sheathing and scupper nails.

W. HODGSON.

For Sale or Charter,

The Schooner

MARY,

1100 barrels burthen, just arrived from Barbados.

W. HODGSON.

Aug. 24.

AMOS ALLEY

HAS removed his Shoe-Store next door to John Johnston Hatter's shop, and nearly opposite Dr. Kennedy's, where he has now on hand, and intends keeping, a general assortment of SHOES.

Country merchants and others may be supplied on the most reasonable terms.

Alexandria, Sept. 7. 3m.

NOTICE.

THE members of the ALEXANDRIA JOCKEY-CLUB, are requested to meet at Mr. Kemp's Tavern, on Friday the 20th of September, at 12 o'clock. A full meeting is desired of all the members that can attend.

PETER KEMP.

Sept. 8, 1799.

Three Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Monday, June 10, an indented apprentice boy named JOHN SMITHER, about 17 years of age, five feet high, had on when he went away a striped nankeen jacket, Holland trowsers striped, old wool hat. The above reward will be paid to any person or persons that will deliver said boy to the subscriber.

JOSEPH HUBER.

Dumfries, Sept. 6.

N. B. All masters of vessels is forwarned against entertaining said boy or any other person as I intend to proceed as the law directs.

J. H.

Manufactured Tobacco.

Just received from Richmond, and for sale by the subscribers,

MANUFACTURED

James River Tobacco, of

an excellent quality.

HEWES & MILLER.

August 15.

Lands for Sale, or exchange for other Property.

SEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampshire, on the waters of Great Cape Capon, and adjoining Sidelin Hill.

Four thousand eight hundred and seventy acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fishing creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittsburg. These lands are generally good, as I am informed. I will sell them for ready cash, upon credit, or exchange them for lands in Fairfax County, or Lots of land in the town of Alexandria, or the Federal city.

R. T. HOOE.

June 30.

TO BE LET,

And possession given immediately,

THE Store and Dwelling-House, on King-Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Leven and Cuthbert Powell. For terms apply to

FRANCIS PEYTON.

May 2.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 23d of last month, from the subscriber's plantation near Alexandria, a negro man named TOM, about 30 years old, five feet 9 or 10 inches high, likely and well made, very black complexion, long visage, his teeth very white and even, a remarkably small hand and foot. He is in some measure accustomed to the carpenter's business, but has lately worked in the field. His cloathing cannot be particularly described, as he took a variety with him. He is much addicted to drink, and apt to be quarrelsome and abusive when in liquor. The above reward will be given for him, if taken out of the state and delivered at the subscriber's plantation, or in the gaol of Alexandria, where he may get him again—or twenty dollars if taken within the state, and not more than twenty miles from Alexandria, and delivered as aforesaid; and a higher reward in proportion to the distance above 20 miles from Alexandria, until it may reach the sum of 50 dollars above mentioned, and all reasonable charges.

TOBIAS LEAR.

August 3.

American Manufactory.

The subscribers offers for sale a quantity of

WINDOW GLASS,

from the Boston Manufactory, of different sizes. The quality of which is superior to that imported.

DAVID POLOCK & Co.

N. B. They will have a constant supply of this article, and will furnish any quantity of (sizes) from 6 by 8, to 12 by 18, and any that may be wanted larger, can be cut at the manufactory and will be supplied by orders being left with the subscribers.

Aug. 20.

Joseph Riddle & Co.

Have received per the Elizabeth, Capt. Rose, from London, 81 packages of

Seasonable Goods.

They have also imported into Baltimore, (and hourly expected here) a large assortment of

WOOLENS, LINENS, PRINTED GOODS, MUSLINS, & STUFFS,

Which will make their assortment very complete for spring or fall.

July 6.

Roberts & Griffith

Have just received, and for Sale,

An assortment of

GROCERIES;

Among which are the following:

Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea TEAS, of the latest importation and best quality, chiefly of the Delaware's cargo, the last arrival at Philadelphia from Canton,

Loaf, lump and brown sugar,
Coffee in bags and chocolate in boxes,
Holland and country gin,
French brandy and West-India rum,
Whiskey and peach brandy,
Rice in tierces,
Fresh raisins in kegs and boxes,
Soft and hard shell'd almonds,
Dixon's mustard,
Copperas, alum, brimstone and madder,
Fig blue in small boxes,
Poland starch and brown soap,
Leiper's snuff and rappee do.
Pepper, nutmegs, ginger and pimento,
Writing and wrapping paper,
Bar-iron, castings and nails,
Window glass, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12,
A few sets of China,
A small invoice of well assorted saddlery, &c.

May 16.

Abel Willis,

(At his Store lower end of Prince-street)

Has to dispose of either by wholesale or retail, at the most reduced prices for cash,

The following articles, viz.

SANTA CRUZ SUGAR,
Do. RUM,
JAMAICA Do.
LIMES,
ORANGES,
DURHAM MUSTARD,
BEST COFFEE,
FRESH TEAS,
SHELLBARK NUTS,
RAISINS,
RHODE-ISLAND CHEESE,

And a variety of other articles in the Grocery Line.

Aug. 31.

A Horse and Chair

KEPT TO HIRE,

BY

ALEXANDER PERRY.

August 31.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Translated for the Commercial Advertiser

The following letters were first published in the "Augsburg Gazette." We received a French copy by the ship Orlando, captain Smith, from St. Sebastians, of which we have obtained the following translations:

AUSTRIAN ACCOUNT
OF THE
AFFAIR NEAR RASTADT.

Letter from M. De Barbacy, colonel of the hussars of Szeckler, to his royal highness the archduke Charles, field-marshal general of the troops of his imperial majesty.

Head quarters of the etat major, Gernsback, April 30, '99.

I am to detail to your highness the particulars of an event, unexampled perhaps in the history of human depravity, and which will still more astonish those who best know the atrocious actions of which our enemy is capable.

The three French plenipotentiaries at the congress at Rastadt, having received from their government positive orders not to leave it till the last extremity, determined at all hazards to prolong their stay, in spite of the repeated instances made them to quit a place where their residence was obviously useless, and where their personal safety might be endangered by the movement of the armies—and particularly on account of the hatred manifested against them by the country people. Nothing could overcome their obstinacy, and they continued to fire us by notes and protests full of insolence and calumny against his majesty the emperor and king, until the 28th of the present month, when I caused to be signified to them, agreeably to orders from your royal highness, that they were *to leave the territory of the army in the space of twenty-four hours.* My letter was sent them at 7 o'clock in the evening—they were ready, and wished to go at 9. The gates of the town were already shut. They were begged to stay till next morning; and it was represented to them that it would be dangerous to travel at midnight on a road covered with armed peasants, and in a country where the cruelties committed by the French were still too recent to be forgotten.—They persisted. I then offered an escort. Two of them, Roberjot and Bonnier, thought it best to accept the offer—but the third, Jean Debry, *opposed it violently.* He pretended they would show the greatest cowardice in not rejecting such an offer: He even pushed his insolence so far as to say, in his republican jargon, that the ambassadors of liberty were not made to be protected by the soldiers of despotism; and he ended by declaring, *that an Austrian escort would inspire him with greater fear than confidence.* Supported by the secretary of the French legation, Bolenstiel, who appeared to *understand* him perfectly, Jean Debry finally decided his colleagues to contemn our advice, to neglect every precaution, and depart immediately. Yielding to their impatience, the gates were opened about 10 o'clock at night. They set out with their secretaries, their wives, and a considerable number of domestics; the whole filling five carriages; and the route was lighted by several flambeaux, carried by their people, as if they wished that every body should be apprized of their departure. About half an hour after, a detachment of my hussars stationed near the town, heard the most lamentable cries, which seemed to come from the banks of the Murg, at a quarter of a league distance. They repaired to the place, and found the five carriages stopped about 50 yards from the canal, and the bodies of the two French ministers Roberjot and Bonnier stretched on the highway, and horribly mutilated; one has his head quite struck off—the other had his body opened. The women and domestics were in the most shocking consternation.—The third minister and secretary of legation had disappeared. The assassins had fled.—The carriages and persons within them, were taken back to Rastadt, and every attention was given these unfortunates, that the liveliest compassion could inspire. None of them were wounded, but their terror and grief were excessive. About midnight the secretary of legation Rosenstiel, of whom no one had received intelligence and who was thought to be dead, returned to town on foot. He had *not been wounded, had seemed very tranquil.* He was interrogated. His answers were vague and embarrassed. He declared he could not understand or conceive how he came to escape the assassins, and did not know what was become of the minister *Jean Debry*, who had not yet made his appearance. The servants of Roberjot and Bonnier were also questioned—all that could be learned from them was, that on approaching the Murg, they suddenly saw thirty well armed brigands start from ambush, who levelling their pieces at the postillions, forced them to stop—that immediately *Jean Debry*, who was in the first carriage, got out of it with the most perfect composure, and went forward towards them, crying, *I am Jean Debry, plenipotentiary of the French republic*, which he repeated several times, and in particular his name *Jean Debry*, with great emphasis—that the brigands then seized him, and pretended to give him a few blows, after which *they lost sight of him in the dark!*—that his secretary, Berlin, was also seized, but not hurt in the least—that these *men who all spoke French*, asked *Rosenstiel*, calling him *by name*, for the papers of the legation, which he delivered to them, and that he afterwards passed through them, without the least appearance of a wish on their part to stop him!—that after throwing these papers into the Murg, the villains went up to the carriages in which two other plenipotentiaries, whom they asked in a loud voice, and *in French*—one if he was *Bonnier*—the other, if he was *Roberjot*; and that on their answer in the affirmative, they hewed them down with their sabres, and did not leave them till well assured they breathed no more—that finally, the monsters had just disappeared when my hussars came up. This was the uniform testimony of these people. All Rastadt was in uproar; there was not one that did not shudder with horror; and all lost themselves in conjectures on an event that did not appear less inexplicable than tragical. Next day, the 29th, at 7 o'clock in the morning, we learned that *Jean Debry* was returned. An immense number of people went to meet him, both from motives of humanity, and the curiosity natural to the multitude. He was overcome with fatigue having strayed about all night—his face and hands were covered with blood. His clothes were all bloody and in rags. He complained much, pretended he had received twenty wounds, and wanted to rest. The count de Goertz took him to his own house and called his own surgeon to take care of him. John Debry made objections to being examined *by a member of the faculty*, and resisted a considerable time, alledging that he stood in need of sleep, and would have his wounds dressed at Strasburg. But, at the pressing instances of count de Goertz, he at length yielded, though with great reluctance.

When they undressed him, they found he had on—first, a coat and watch coat, the cloth and lining of which was of an uncommon thickness: under these he wore two thick vests, and very handsome, equally thick; in these, pockets of the form of military sabres, with which his great coat was penetrated, had reached his body—his only wounds were a few bruises on his back and shoulders, and a slight scratch on one of his wrists, which seemed to have been made with great precaution, and rather with some other pointed instrument, and not a sword. Had they, his head not grazed

These details had formerly formed almost but they were *composed by the parties* with circumstances *always known*, and the strongest suspicions were entertained John Debry and Rosenstiel, *accomplices* persons who the preceding evening had

could reject the escort, who insisted, that the departure should take place at night, and they alone of the legation were spared. The eagerness of John Debry to name himself to the murderers and to repeat his name—the confidence with which he had thrown himself into their arms—the caution with which they had struck him without doing any harm, while his colleagues were cut to pieces—the precautions he had taken beforehand to fortify himself with so many clothes—all seemed to authorize conjectures—to the support of which several other previous circumstances concurred—It was recollected that before the arrival of Jean Debry, at Rastadt, Bonnier and Roberjot were much admired there, that their pacific dispositions had displeased the directory, who in consequence had joined Jean Debry to them—as a spy upon their conduct—that since this time the *latter*, with his secretary Rosenstiel, alone possessed the confidence of their government, imperiously dictated every measure of the two other plenipotentiaries, and compelled them to sign all those irritating notes which expressed such inadmissable pretensions, and finally brought on a renewal of the war. Above all it was known that within a few months Roberjot and Bonnier no longer dissembled their indignation at the part they were forced to act, and that they complained very frequently that the French government was resolved to make the conclusion of peace impossible—It is likewise particularly known that about a fortnight before their departure, they had told Rosenstiel, in a moment of resentment, that they only waited their return into France to denounce to the legislative body, the extravagant politics of the directory, its reluctance to all conciliation, and those instructions by which it directed them, on every new communication to the imperial deputies, to exact something more than they knew would be granted, in order to force a rupture

This last intention appeared to every one to have been the cause which decided the death of these two unfortunate men; and no other reason could be thought of for explaing why the assassins attached themselves to those two only, without touching any of the rest; why, for fear of being deceived, they made them repeat their names and why they had taken such particular pains to throw into the Murg the papers of the legation, among which were undoubtedly the secret instructions of the French Directory.

This compatison of circumstances, left no person in doubt as to the true authors of the plot. The compassion at first inspir. by Jean Debry, while they viewed him as a victim escaped from the hands of assassins, was turned into fury against him and his accomplices, since this horrible affair had begun to be more fully sifted.—He now ASKED *for an escort*, which was granted him without delay, and my hussars conducted him that very evening to the French posts, with his wife, his daughters, his secretary, and all those who had accompanied him at his former departute, except his two unhappy colleagues, whose remains we collected and interred in an honorable manner.

It is not for me to make reflections or draw conclusions from what I have related to your royal highnesses; but if one must express what cannot be felt, what should not be said of a government as formidable to those who serve, as those who resist it, and which murders its own agents by means of one another, as soon as its crooked policy seems to require the sacrifice? it would be impossible to express in adequate terms, the sensation caused in this country by so atrocious an act.

None of the murderers have yet been taken by my patroles, although I have given orders to make the most diligent search for them.

I am, &c.

BARBACZY, Colonel.

Second letter from colonel Barbaczy to Prince Charles.

Head quarters, Gernsbach, May 1.

My hussars brought me last evening, a few hours after the departure of the express, that carried the dispatches I had the honor of addressing to your royal highness, two men, whom the armed peasants had met with about 10 o'clock in the morning on the right bank of the Rhine, a small distance from Kehl. These peasants after pursuing them a considerable time, overtook them a little beyond the Wulfett.—Knowing them to be Frenchmen, and suspecting their appearance, they first thought of putting them to death; but as they assured, that they were neither spies nor soldiers, and that at the time they were met, they were making preparations to repass the Rhine in a peaceable manner, to return home, it was thought best to send them to me. To all the questions I put, they answered in very evasive terms—I ordered them to be examined. Each had a purse of fifty pieces of French money: and in the pocket of one was found the following billet:

"Rastadt, 9 Floreal (April 28)
3 o'clock in the evening.

"We leave this place in one hour—you will see us between 9 and 10—our carriages will be lighted—John *will be in the* first, *and* I *in the* fourth, *with the papers. I recommend the* third *and the* fifth *to you."*
(Signed) *ROSENSTIEL."*

After reading this billet I saw that I had two of the actors in this detestable plot, whose authors had been so well guessed, at Rastadt. I hoped to learn from them the particulars, but it was impossible to make them speak, and they have constantly kept a silence, which menaces, *even of death, have not been able to make them break. I send them to your royal highness, that they may be interrogated by yourself in person and their fate decided.*

I learn this moment by deserters, and French prisoners who have just been brot in, that Jean Debry *on arriving at Strasburg, has had the baseness to impute his own crime to my hussars—to those hussars, whose escort he had forced his unhappy colleages to refuse—who had run, upon hearing the cries of the victims, in hopes of succoring them—who shewed so much attention to their widows and their whole train—who finally had just reconducted himself in safety to the banks of the Rhine! This new infamy has convinced me that the Machiavilian Directory had proposed to effect a two fold object by the assassination of its ministers—and that its view was, not only to get rid of their persons and the writings which might serve to condemn themselves, but also give birth to a subject for calumniating the victorious troops of his majesty the emperor and king. Happily this monstrous calumny falls by its own absurdity, for what motive can my hussars be supposed to have had for committing this most infamous act? It was not their hatred to Frenchmen, since of 15, who were in the carriages they left 13 alive, and dispatched only two. It is not the desire of plunder, for they touched neither the gold nor the silver nor jewels, but only took the papers. Will it be said they acted by order of their chiefs, and that these wanted the papers of the legation? why then did they take the papers only to throw them into the Murg? Was there ever any thing more inconsistent? Do we not here recognize those who at Rome caused one of their own officers called* Duffaunt *to be assassinated in order to attribute his murder to the ministers of the Pope? In short, do we not identify the very men, who caused their sick in the hospital of Verona, to be massacred, with a view of imputing that butchery to the Venetian senate? Their machinations are known—all Europe resounds with their crimes, and heaven is preparing to make them recoil upon their own heads.*

I am, &c.

BARBACZY, Colonel.

P. S. At the moment I was going to send off an express with this letter to your royal highness a detachment of my hussars brought in ten other Frenchmen whom they found on the borders of the black forest, and who after making some demonstrations of resistance, and firing a few musket shot, surrendered.

They have owned that within 8 days, they were sent from Strasburg, to the number of 27, in order to strike this blow, and that they were not informed before the evening of the 28th April, of the moment when it was to be put in execution. They add many other particulars, which your royal highness will learn better from themselves.

I send them to you under a strong guard, together with the two first. My hussars will take no rest, until they have found the remainder of this band.

PARIS, JUNE 28.

Message of the Executive Directory to the council of five hundred, dated June 26.

"Citizens Representatives,

The executive directory has given you an account of the present state of France. The wounds of the republic are deep, the dangers which environ her great. These dangers the directory cannot dissemble; because it is from their imminence itself that you will draw those resources which will save the republic those powerful means which should restore her to her former greatness, and of which the very efforts of our enemies, at this moment, attest the energetic operation.

"It is too true that a system of unjust partiality has repelled from public charges those citizens who were best fitted to maintain the national spirit at the pitch suited to its destiny—that the administrations, every where composed of men feeble and negligent, or hostile to the republican regimen, require to be entirely organised anew—that the public spirit has been consequently corrupted, and that, from the same fatal influence operating upon the tribunals, the temple of justice has too frequently become the impious asylum of plunderers, covered with the blood of republicans.

"It is too true that, no longer affected by the salutary terror of the laws, an insolent boldened by the weakness or connivance of the public functionaries, the brigands of the interior have re appeared with new effrontery; and, at the signal given by the assassins at Rastadt, have again unfurled the bloody standard of revolt. In united bands they at this moment ravage several departments of the south and west—The purchasers of national property are attacked, the carriages are set upon on the highways—the collected contributions are pillaged in their repositories, or on the road, and the citizens, distinguished by their attachment to the republic, are massacred in their very houses. All these crimes are always committed in the name of the altar and the throne, and civil war is ready to be anew lighted up in different quarters, and to add its afflictions to those of external warfare.

"A blind improvidence has emboldened our enemies to form a new coalition, given time to that impious coalition to recruit its strength by new hordes from every quarter, and left our triumphant armies to moulder away, even in the field of victory. While we were amused with hopes from the proceedings at Rastadt, that of actively preparing for war, was neglected.

"We must carry on that odious war, and the incoherent assemblage of our present enemies will experience the fate of the first coalition.

"But to the extraordinary efforts of our enemies, we must hasten to oppose the all powerful efforts of the friends of liberty.

"Citizens representatives, our frontiers are menaced, and must be defended. The subsistence of our armies, too long neglected, must be assured; new battalions must be armed; our brave legions must resume the offensive, and make our enemies respect even the toil of our allies.

"The interior must be tranquilized by the organization of an imposing force; and thus must terminate a war of assassination, which dyes the soil of liberty with the blood of the friends of the republic.

"The insufficiency and the unproductiveness of the imposts are painfully felt, and occasion in every branch of the public service, the most disastrous disorganization: yet the imperious circumstances of our situation demands extraordinary aids, of which you already perceive the necessity.

"In fine, representatives of the people, the directory must inform you and the nation, that the body politic is menaced with total dissolution, if all the springs of its organization and movement be not speedily tempered anew.

"Our evils are doubtless great; but our resources are those of a generous people, whose force is increased by their misfortunes and who at no period are more powerful, and more terrible to their enemies, than when they presume to flatter themselves with having vanquished them.

"Our evils principally arise from the misapplication, or the dereliction of our means.

"The means of the French republic are the same as those with which she has conquered the enemies still more numerous.

"The first, and most powerful of these means, and which renders all others available, consists in the energy of the people—in their devotion to the cause of liberty, for which they have made so many sacrifices.

"To this message, citizen representatives, the directory has subjoined the reports of the different ministers on the various subjects which have claimed your attention; in which you will find the detail of the facts of which you are herein presented with the results. You will there discover the state of the wants of the republic, and some observations on the means of providing for them."

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

JUNE 22.

Baron Foisquetin called the attention of the council to the calamities which again threatened the western departments. The Chouans were once more becoming formidable; they were armed, organized and appeared in numerous bands in the departments of la Sarthe, la Mayenna, the Maine, and Loire. Their standards were displayed, their drums were distinctly heard, and they daily committed outrages. In the course of seven days they had assassinated 27 persons. He therefore proposed an augmentation of the 600 brigades of Gend now on foot, at an expence of 1,900 000 livres—The motion was referred to the commission of finance.

STRASBURGH, JUNE 29.

Letters from Vienna and from Ratisbon state, that the coalition have acknowledged Louis XVIII. as king of France, and have entered into a formal engagement to established him on the throne of his ancestors.

AUGSBURG, JUNE 23.

General Suwarrow has transferred his head-quarters from Alessandria to Pavia, and it is believed he is about to take the command, in person, of the army of observation against Macdonald, while general Melas, whose head quarters are transferred to Asti, will act against Moreau, who occupies strong positions in Montferrat, from whence he seems inclined to advance to Alessandria and Tortona.

MINDEN, JUNE 18.

Two deputies, one of them the ci-devant count Bentinck, have come to this city, at the desire of his Prussian Majesty, to make propositions in the name of the legislative body of the Batavian directory. The king has sent his minister, count Hanghwitz, with whom the deputies have held conferences for three days. They have offered to take into pay 25,000 Prussians, and to pay a subsidity besides. The king of prussia consented to furnish the 25,000 men, but demands as a preliminary the re-establishment of the stadtholder.

The deputies, it will be easily conceived had not sufficient powers to concent to such extraordinary conditions; they were besides of opinion, that this re-establishment could only be the result of an eventual negociation with the coalesced powers. The conferences were then broken off; the Batavian deputies considering afterwards that his Prussian majesty appeared to fear equally a rupture with the Imperial courts, and with France, thought that they could not succeed in their mission; and therefore returned.

BOSTON, AUGUST 31.

LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

By the Helen, Capt. Haraden, from Liverpool.—London dates, to July 8.

RUMOURS OF A NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

LONDON, JULY 8.

"*On board of his Majesty's Ship Cambrian, off Havre-de Grace, July 5.*

I have only a moment to write you, that we have been informed by two spies, just received on board, that the French fleet have been defeated by our gallant tars, 15 sail taken, five sunk."

PLYMOUTH, JULY 6.

Yesterday arrived the John cartel, of this port, capt. J. Singleton, from Morlaix, which he left on the 4th inst. in the evening. It was pretty generally reported there, that the French and British in the Mediterranean, had had an action, in which the British were said to have been defeated; but we sincerely hope that the reverse may prove to be the fact. Capt. S, has been many times at Morlaix, and until this voyage had always been permitted to land, attended by a guard: but his vessel had now a double guard put on board her, and no person was permitted to quit her, except the prisoners that were from hence. The guard informed capt. S. that the news of the British defeat had been received two days before his arrival, or on Monday last, as he arrived Wednesday following.

French army of Italy.

The following are the official letters from the army of Italy communicated to the Council, by the Directory.

Macdonald, General in Chief of the Army of Naples, to Moreau, General in Chief of the army of Italy.

"Head-Quarters, Formigino,
(24 Praria) June 12.

"You have doubtless been informed, citizen general, that after the taking of Porto-Ferrajo, we proceeded to Longano, to form the attack of that place. Some

disembarked Neapolitan troops, joined to a general insurrection in the isle of Elba, obliged the chief battalion, Montserat, to fall back upon Porto Ferrajo. From besieger, he soon became the besieged, and was at the last extremity, when he adopted the bold and masterly resolution of sallying out, during the night upon the enemy. By frequent attacks he had lost a great number of men, and the number of his troops were reduced to 5 or 6000.—With this handful of brave men he attacked the enemy, put them to flight, took their camp, their ammunition, 12 pieces of besieging artillery, and three or four mortars. He returned to the town and has not since been attacked. I have sent some slight reinforcements to him.

"Gen. Miolis has asked the rank of chief of brigade, for citizen Montserat, and I am about to send him a provisional brevet. He has cited a number of distinguished actions performed by that officer.

"Two days ago, general Oliver fell in with the Austrian general at Saint Venizio. He charged him along the whole of the road about a mile from Modena—He killed and wounded a considerable number of the enemy, and took 100 prisoners. I reconnoitred the enemy this morning, and they make feints as if they would defend themselves before Modena. Salm has arrived at Sassalany, and detached parties to Rubeira and Canigaina. Dombrowski informs me that he took a position about eight miles from Reggio. I have received no accounts from general Rusca Montrichard, but they ought to arrive this day before Modena.

"The troops are this moment put in motion for the attack.

"Health and fraternity.

"MACDONALD."

Copy of a letter from the Head Quarters at Modena, on the 25th Prairial, (June 13.) by General Macdonald, to General Moreau, commanding the army of Italy.

"Citizen General,

"The division of the army of Naples began to act on the offensive yesterday, in a manner somewhat brilliant. A corps of the enemy which assembled under Modena, was attacked with rigour and impetuosity. The obstinacy was equal on both sides; the bayonets were several times crossed, and three or four charges of cavalry took place, but the victory rested on our side. The enemy have left about 1300 men in killed and wounded. We have made about two thousand prisoners, among whom are 40 officers of all ranks. We have taken from 12 to 13 pieces of cannon, their waggons, their standards, 4 or 500 horses, and a great deal of baggage. The route was complete.

"On our part we have lost nearly 200 men killed and wounded, among the first is the brave general of brigade, Forest, commanding the division of Chasseurs. If the division coming from Bologna had been able to have forced the passages of Tanora, which the enemy hold, few of the troops before Modena would have escaped. We still pursue them, and the main body of the army proceeds to Reggio.

"I shall send you a detailed report as soon as all the particular accounts shall have reached me.

"This letter will be signed by the chief of the staff. I write you from my bed. I cannot sign the letter, having received several wounds in an attack of cavalry. They shall not, however, prevent me from following the army.

"Health and Fraternity.

"L. BERTHIER."

JOHN FOSTER

Has at his Warehouse, at the corner of Prince and Royal Streets, formerly occupied by Mr. David Wilson Scott,

PRIME Philadelphia Pork in barrels; Prime and cargo Beef in do. Madeira, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Tenneriffe, and Malaga Wines of a superior quality; Cognac, French and Spanish Brandy; 4th proof Jamaica Spirits; Grenada do. Holland Gin; London Draught Porter in hogsheads; Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Southong and Bohea Teas of the first quality; Scotch Barley of a superior quality; Alum; Black Pepper; Allspice; Durham Mustard in cases and bottles; Anchovies and Capers; Fig Blue; Writing and Wrapping Paper; 6d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. Nails in casks; Gilt, Plated and Metal Coat and Breast Buttons; White Chappel Needles assorted; Brass Cabinet Wares; a small assortment of Plated Candlesticks, Wax Stands, Bottle Stands, Salts, Tea Pots, Cream Ewers, &c. Cloths; Shoeblacking, Dairy and Horse Brushes; Smiths' Vices, black and bright—Which he will sell by the package or otherwise on very moderate terms for cash or negotiable notes.

Alexandria, 10th Sept. 1799.

Alexandria, September 10.

Twenty new cases of fever, and five deaths were reported to the health committee in New York, during the 24 hours preceding the 5th inst. at 8 o'clock.

Burials in the city of Philadelphia, for the 24 hours ending Thursday noon, 20.

COMMUNICATION.

Conjecture has been busy in forming the original destination of the French fleet which lately sailed from Brest; among these no one has hazarded the following, which, upon reflection appears, from the boldness of directorial projects, to be highly probable—The fleet leaves Brest, effects a junction with the Spanish fleet, and with this united force sails up the Mediterranean, raises the blockade of Malta—plunders Sicily, depot of the treasure which accompanied the royal family and the principal nobility in their flight—steers for the Venetian Gulph, captures Corfu, and lands the troops in Ancient Greece or in Turkish Dalmatia. Here, from the known discontents which prevail against the Turkish government, they calculate on their being joined by a considerable number of insurgents, which will enable them to threaten Constantinople, and by drawing the attention of the Porte to that quarter, will eventually aid and relieve Buonaparte, or by marching towards Vienna, or through the territories of Venice, effect an important diversion in favor of the French army in Italy—Thus imitating the policy of Scipio, who by carrying the war into Africa saved Rome.

How far they have or will succeed in either of those objects, we are yet to be informed of.

(Balt. Pap.)

[CIRCULAR.]

Havanna, August 18, 1799.

SIR,

REFERRING you to the subjoined copy of my respects of the 8th instant.* I have at present to add that all the vessels that arrive are permitted to enter, but none as yet have obtained leave to land any thing but flour.

From the best information I can obtain, I believe that all of them will be allowed to unload in a few days, and that hence-forward provisons *only* will be admitted.

I shall continue to advise you of every alteration which may be made.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your very humble servant,
JOSEPH M. YZNARDI,
Agent of the United States

* *Published in the Mirror the 27th ult.*

PORTSMOUTH, AUGUST 31.

Captain Charles Blunt of the Diana, arrived here on Wednesday last, in 24 days from Trinidad. He informs that two days after he left Trinidad he was taken by a French privateer letter of marque, from St. Thomas' bound to Guadaloupe, who took out the mate and one seaman; captain Blunt and four others feigning themselves sick were left on board, in care of a prize master and four stout hands who were ordered to proceed to St. Eustatia, and sell the prize, remitting the neat proceeds to Guadaloupe. But Captain Blunt having preconcerted the scheme of re capture, came upon deck on the morning of the 7th of August and seizing on a cutlass; at the same moment seized a musket, they began to try the fortune of war. A blow from the but-end of the musket settled Mr. Helmsman pretty quick; but rising again, capt. Blunt aimed a second stroke with the cutlass and quieted his bowels.

The prize master coming aft to help his man, was obliged to surrender also; and by the assistance of the rest of the crew and a passenger, the remainder of the Frenchmen were secured. Capt. Blunt then gave them his long boat, their chests, some provisions and water, and set them out on a new cruise to find land. After they were put into the boat, they told capt. Blunt that he was a damned brave fellow, thanked him for his humanity, and wished him safe to port. Capt. B. then made the best of his own way for port and every true American bids welcome to the naval hero. His gallant conduct merits a good ship.

Honorable Anecdote of Capt. Blunt.

The French gang whom captain Blunt so gallantly conquered, had a large quantity of Johannes with them, the spoils of many an hopeless fellow. It was motioned by some that captain Blunt should seize enough of this ill gotten gain to pay for his long boat. No, says the manly seaman; it is none of my business how they came by their gold. It appears to be theirs and I will not touch a farthing—French pirates, pipe all hands upon deck and belay, the main sheet of plunder with such a flopper.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 4.

Extract from the log-book of the brig Friendship, captain O'Conner, on his passage from Belfast to the Cape de Verd Islands.

Wednesday, May 15. Moderate breezes and clear weather, at 2 o'clock, P. M. discovered a sail close upon the wind, when she got upon our beam, she bore down upon us, with an English ensign and pendant flying—hailed us in English and told us that she was from London; ordered our boat on board with the brig's papers, in the mean time she sent her own boat for the captain with 5 armed men; when they got on board they confined him as a prisoner of war, and said we were a legal prize, as we came from a British port, and had British manufactures on board.

The captain of the privateer, together with a number of his men, came on board, took out all our linen, broke the medicine chest, and robbed us of every article of any value. They then began to search the vessel for money but the captain had previously fixed all the money he had, in a belt and fastened it around his body—They not finding any were still dissatisfied, and fell to stripping the captain,—on discovering the booty, gave three cheers, crying Vive la republique, and damn'd the captain as an American rascal, then demanded a ransom of 500 guineas, and the captain's son until it was paid—but we would not give them either—they then swore they would sink the brig, with the captain and mate; then searching the mate and crew, and finding no more money, ordered us to depart.—Being robbed of every thing, we bore away for Lisbon or Cadiz, as the wind would permit.

We heard on Saturday that the captain of the ship Matilda, in 64 days from St. Sebastians, had brought some important intelligence, relative to the French government; that the assassination of Rouberjot and Bonnier, had by the confession of some of the hired agents been clearly fixed upon the directory—That the popular indignation upon this horrible discovery had been extreme, and the most violent convulsions had taken place. As this news was of great importance, and had obtained a certain degree of currency and credit, we took some pains to ascertain its authenticity—and find from a comparison of dates, and from a consideration of distances and other circumstances, that this information had it been true, would have reached us before, by other channels of communication. The captain however asserts that he heard it from several French men directly from Bourdeaux; who said that they read it in their own papers, and that it was generally and fully believed.

We are still kept in dulpence with regard to the movements and destination of the Brest fleet. By a recurrence to our marine head, it will be seen that the captain of the brig Edward, in 40 days from Teneriffe, brings an account of its having got back again to the Atlantic, after having been previously joined by the Spanish fleet.—This seems to agree with a certain account we sometime ago received of their having left Toulon and proceeded to Italy; and after having landed there some men, military stores, and provisions, escaped by a "masterly manœuvre" the English fleets, repassed Toulon, and entered Carthagena. Both these accounts are however contradicted by others, and we are left wholly to conjecture—yet there we find little to resolve our doubts; for while on the one hand we contemplate the number and vigilance of the English ships of war and of observation in the Mediterranean, we must recollect that the French, driven to desperation, are determined to retrieve their sinking affairs by some enterprize of moment, or to perish in the attempt.

The letters of colonel Barbacy to the archduke Charles, contain a recital of circumstances, so various, yet so consistent with each other—so consonant to the character of the French rulers, and so open to detection, if false, that the internal evidence of their authenticity seems to be completely satisfactory. We are prompted to pronounce sentence of condemnation at once, and to imprecate the just vengeance of Heaven on the accursed authors of this perfidious and atrocious deed.

It appears to us, however unaccountable, that a discovery so complete and so highly important to all Europe, did not find its way from Rastadt to London under two entire months; but it is first published in Augsburg in Suabia, and then travelling across France to Bourdeaux, is transmitted to St. Sebastians, and at length is brought from thence to us four months after the affair comes to light. Except mysterious circumstance, every thing seems to speak a decisive language, and fix undoubtedly the crime on the directory. We state the fact to the public, and leave them to judge whether the account be genuine or suppositions.

SEPTEMBER 6.

We learn, says the Providence (R. I.) Gazette, that the lucrative business of adjudication, goes on swimmingly at New-Providence, where about 29 sail of "detained American vessels have been recently condemned, stock and fluke.

On the authority of private letters received in town, dated the 13th of August we mention for the information of our merchants, that on that day there were 34 American vessels in Port Republican, St. Domingo, and 3 while the letter was writing in the offing—there were 54 also in Port au Prince; and the markets extremely dull in consequence of the civil war between Toussaint and Rigaud. We further learn, that a conspiracy had been formed to deliver up Port Republican to Rigaud, but was discovered and 15 concerned in it put to death. The *black* government is not relished by the white inhabitants—one respectable planter lately shot himself, rather than be subject to the command of those who were formerly his slaves. In the island of St. Thomas American produce is "literally kicking about the island, and Americans treated with the greatest contumely."

Public Vendue.

THIS DAY

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

RUM in hogsheads, Brandy in pipes, Gin in pipes, Sugar in hogsheads, tierces and barrels, Coffee in bags, Allspice in bags, Chocolate in boxes, Loaf Sugar in casks, Ticklenburgs, Oznaburgs, Cotton Checks, Muslins, Humhums, Russell's Pinns, Kersemeres, Callicoes, & a number of pieces of damaged Dimities, &c. &c.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

Sept. 10.

A Washerwoman Wanted.

A PERSON that can be well recommended to take the Gentlemen's Clothes from the City Tavern, and return them agreable to promise, in good order, may by application have the work of the above house.

Sept. 10.

THE subscribers intend to remove from this place to Baltimore, in the course of two or three weeks.

FERGUSSON, ROBERTSON & Co.

Alexandria, 9th Aug. 1799.

TAKE NOTICE.

That a petition will be presented to the next general assembly of the state of Virginia, for liberty to establish a ferry from the subscriber's land in the town of Alexandria to the Maryland shore.

JESSE TAYLOR.

Alexandria, 10th September, 1799. 2 w.

For Sale, or Rent,

THE TENEMENT, lately occupied by James Watson, situate on the intersection of Prince and Pitt streets, fronting on the former forty nine feet and extending ninety four feet along the latter.

—ALSO—

A valuable Store-House and Lot in Georgetown, on the main street and in the most eligible situation for business—fronting thereon about forty feet and extending backwards two hundred and forty feet or more, lately occupied by T. L. Beatty.

For terms, apply to

WILLIAM HODGSON.

Alexandria, Sept. 7, 1799.

JUST RECEIVED

Per the schooner Porcupine, and offered

FOR SALE BY

Wm. Hartshorne & Son,

70 Puncheons Grenada Rum and
10 do. Martinico Molasses

Also per the schr. Polly, from Massachusetts,

A Case of Writing paper,
Do. Hats.
A few boxes Soap & Candles, and
74 Pieces Tow Linen.

8th Month 7.

Dr. G. W. Adelersterren,

FROM LANCASTER,

Formerly Surgeon in the Hospitals of the Emperor of Germany;

Informs the public that he has a large assortment of excellent

GERMAN MEDICINES,

FOR SALE,

1st. A never failing Remedy against Poison or the bite of a Mad Dog, which was discovered by the Botanist St. George Von Gordon, at 3s. 6d. per bottle with directions.

2d. The well known Inspruck Mineral Oil, a sure remedy for the Rheumatism, also for the Gravel or Stone Evil, for Deafness, overstraining, Burns or Frost-Biting, at 4s. 6d. with directions.

3d. The Russian Crown Pills; they have been proved beneficial in the following diseases: Two of these pills promote a gentle stool; they are an excellent remedy against Flatulencies: they promote Digestion and Appetite, and purify the Stomach; they have also been proved beneficial in Consumption and Pthisic, at 3s. 9d. per box with directions.

4th. The Japan Worm Cakes, at 3s. 9d. per paper. In those papers are only 3 cakes, which are to be given at three different times according to the printed directions. They may be given to a child of the age of one year, and the same dose will be sufficient for a growing person.—This is a sure and infallible remedy for worms, they may also be given to children of any age if they only appear to have worms, or a boil on their stomach, or if they have a very pale complexion. Those cakes are prepared by Dr. Adelersterren, and he has thousand proofs of their infallible relief.

5. Dr. Adelersterren's Vital Tea, an excellent purifier of the blood, at 2s. per paper, with directions.

6th. An infallible remedy for Female Diseases, at 7s. 6d. per bottle with directions.

7th. A most excellent and newly discovered Tooth Powder, a preventative against Scurvey, and bring the teeth to their natural whiteness, at 3s. per paper.

8th. An excellent Eye Water, which gives relief in the greatest inflamation, in 3 days, if applied according to direction, at 2s. per ounce.

9th. The Green and Yellow Venedian Balsam, an excellent salve for any kind of sore—it keeps the sore clean and heals them in the quickest manner if applied according to direction.

10th. Dr. Adelersterren's Breast Drops, an remedy for the Cough, Sore Throat, and affected Palate and Cold, as also for the Asmy, if taken every evening 35 drops with wine, at 3s. per bottle with directions.

11th. The Hyacinth Elixir prepared according to Angenello's Gimmy, this Medicine has never been introduced into America before, but since it has been used in practice, has done great effects, if a person takes 20 drops of this Medicine in the morning is a true guard against any kind of infectious air and contagious sickness. Sixty drops taken 3 or 4 evenings, one after another, will remove any heaviness of the blood, or pains in the joints. Sixty drops is an infallible cure for the cholic—5 drops is a very good remedy for children if they have any pains in the belly or corrupted winds, if they are from the age of one week up to the age of one year, and for every year older two drops more—3 times 60 drops a day is a sure cure for the fever and ague—60 drops is a sure remedy for the Itch or any kind of Bile on the body, at 6s. per bottle with printed directions.

12th. A perfect cure for all Venerial Disorders, without Mercury, either long standing or recently affected.

13th. The famous Colossus Powder, prepared of herbs, which is an infallible remedy for the Head Ague, Cold, Stoppage, Lost Smell, Giddiness, or any other internal disorders in the head—it is also an excellent strengthening for a weak memory. It is to be taken by the way of snuffing at 2s. per paper.

All those Medicines may be kept in familie without spoiling.

He also informs the public that he practises as Doctor and Surgeon; he undertakes to cure Cancers, Hairlips, Tetterworms, Deafness, Gravel and Stone diseases, Film over the eyes and Kings Evil.

He will, if requested, undertake to cure any of these 7 beforementioned complaints without pay before perfectly cured, if the patient gives security for the fee agreed upon. August 30.

TO LET,

A House and Lot

On Cameron-Street, opposite to the Market-House, at present in the occupation of John Duff. Also, a STORE and CELLAR at the corner of Prince and Water-Streets, lately occupied by James Kennedy. For terms apply to

PH. G. MARSTELLER.

June 18.

LAND

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE.

On the 25th day of October next, will be offered at public sale, on the premises,

A TRACT of 134 acres of LAND, between the city of Washington and the town of Alexandria, on the Maryland side; adjoining the lands of Capt. Deburts and the widow Neale. Twelve months credit will be given the purchaser, and a good title made him on mortgaging the land as security for the payment of the money.

BENJAMIN TALBERT.

Sept. 5, 1799. aaw tf.

Jacob Hoffman,

Has received by the late arrivals at Baltimore, his

SPRING GOODS;

among which are,

Superfine cloths and Kerseymeres	Do. Persians
Muslins	Do. Pelongs
Jaconet do.	Sarsanetts
Tambord do	Silk shawls
Printed do.	Mohair do.
Striped do.	Ribbons
Book do.	Black & white thread lace
Cambrek do.	Edgings
Calico	White and black satinett veils
Ginghams	Nelson fiver plumes
Merseilles	Egyptian do.
Dimities	Irish linen
Coloured and striped nankeen	Striped do.
Silk do.	Long lawn
Janes	Ticklenburgs
Durants	Oznaburgs
Calimancoes	Ravens duck
Coloured satins	Russia drilling

1 Case Mens best Legborn Hats, lined, bound and leathered with green unders.

ALSO ON HAND,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

INDIA GOODS.

July 11.

Lately Received,

and for Sale by

Anthony Charles Cazenove,

PRINCE-STREET,

Next door to COLONEL HOOE'S.

Women's French short kid gloves, assorted,
Men's shammy do.
Ladies' jeanet and muslinet gloves & mitts
Maids' and girls' do. do.
Dimities and muslinets
Plain, japanned, and tambour'd muslins
Muslin shawls and handkerchiefs
Thread, cotton, and silk handkerchiefs and shawls
Irish linens, and German do.
Marseilles and cotton counterpanes
White and coloured pealings
Silks assorted
Sattin and chintz ribbon, do.
Ostrich and bunch feathers
White beads,
Black laces

An elegant assortment of

WATCHES AND JEWELLERY.

And a variety of other articles.

ALSO

A Forte Piano,

a little out of repair, to be sold very low.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY

A. C. Cazenove,

Ladies' French long Kid Gloves, white and coloured,
Ditto, short ditto,
Mens do. white Kid do.
Ditto Chamois do.
Ladies' short do. white and coloured,
Ditto long do. do. do.

Aug. 24.

Thomas Smith

Begs leave to inform the Public that he has opened Store in Prince-Street, one door below Mr. Marsteller's Vendue-Store,

WHERE HE OFFERS FOR SALE,

On moderate terms, by wholesale and retail,

A general Assortment of

GROCERIES,

Consisting of

Old Jamaica Spirit	Coffee, fig blue and rice
Genuine French brandy	Nutmegs & cloves
15 barrels of old rye whiskey of a superior quality	Black pepper & allspice
Red Port & Madeira wines	Raisins & almonds
Imperial byson, young hyson, byson-skin, souchong and bohea teas	Mustard
Brown, loaf and lump sugars	Molasses
	Hamilton and Son's snuff
	Gunpowder and shot
	Spinning cotton
	Philad. soap, starch, &c.

ALSO,

A small assortment of IRISH LINENS, brought to this country last Fall, of his own bleaching, known by the name of Colerains.—He can recommend them for the use of private families, being of a remarkable strong fabric, and will be sold low for cash.

LIKEWISE,

A quantity of IRISH BROWN LINEN.

He daily expects a few boxes of WHITE LINEN, of the same kind, from the same place.

September 9, 1799. tf

FOR SALE,

30 Pipes and 40 Qr. Casks Red Port Wine,

Of the vintage of '96 and '97, imported in the ship Pomona, Capt. Waters, direct from Oporto. JAMES WILSON.

Fresh Lime for Sale.

Just received by the subscribers a quantity of Excellent Salem and Rhode-Island LIME in barrels. JOSIAH FAXON & CO.

July 28.

At a Court of the United States for the District of Virginia continued and held at the city of Richmond, on Friday, the 21st of June, 1799.

The United States of America, Libellants,
against
Two Casks and one Barrel of Rum and one cask of Brandy lately seized by Hugh Weir, Inspector of the Revenue, Respondents. } In Admiralty

THE libel in this cause being filed and no person appearing to claim the said two casks and one barrel of rum and one cask of brandy, and the said libel stating "That on the "eighteenth day of March in the year of our "Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety "nine at the port of Alexandria in the Virginia district aforesaids within the jurisdiction of "the honorable court, Hugh Weir an officer of "inspection did seize as forfeited the following "casks and vessels containing distilled spirits to "wit. one cask of rum containing fifty four "gallons, one cask of rum containing fifty "gallons, one barrel of rum containing twenty "eight gallons, and one cask of brandy containing forty five gallons, which said casks & "vessels containing the said distilled spirits were "then and there found unaccompanied with "such marks and certificates as by the act of "congress in such case made and provided it is "required, and which said casks and vessels "containing distilled spirits ought by the provisions of the said act to have been marked and "accompanied with certificates, against the form "the statute, &c. whereby the said spirits and "casks and vessels containing the same have "become liable to forfeiture," Notice is hereby given that the said two casks and one barrel of rum and one cask of brandy will at the next court to be held at the city of Williamsburg on the third Tuesday in September next be considered as forfeited to the United States unless a claim for the same be before that time made. And it is ordered that a copy of this order be published in one of the Alexandria newspapers and posted up at the front door of the capitol in the city of Williamsburg fourteen days before the said day of trial.

A copy,
Teste,
Wm. MARSHALL, Clk.

Aug. 29. 2w.

Prince William County Court, Aug. 10, 1799.

Hannah Dickenson, executrix of Edward Dickenson, deceased, compl. against James Ritchie & Company, and Thomas Harrison, jun. defts. } In Chancery

THE defendants James Ritchie and Company not having entered their appearance according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said Ritchie and Company are not inhabitants of this country, on the motion of the plaintiff by her counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of November court next to answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that the defendants Thomas Harrison and all others residing in this state indebted to or having any of the said Ritchie & Co's effects in their hands, do not pay, convey away, or secrete any such debt or effects, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the newspapers published in the town of Alexandria for two months successively and at the court house door of the said county.

A Copy,
Teste,
JOHN WILLIAMS, C. C.

Aug. 29. 2 m.

Prince William County Court, Aug. 10, 1799.

Henry Washington, late Sheriff of Prince William County, compl't. against James Wilson and James Dunlop, surviving partners of Colin Dunlop and Son and Co. Thomas Harrison, jun. and William Wilson, defts. } In Chancery.

THE defendants Dunlop and Wilson not having entered their appearance according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said Dunlop and Wilson are not inhabitants of this country, on the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of November court next to answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that the defendants Thomas Harrison and William Wilson, and all others residing in this state indebted to or having any of the said Wilson and Dunlop's effects in their hands, do not pay, convey away, or secrete any such debts or effects until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the newspapers published in the town of Alexandria for two months successively and at the front door of the court house of this county.

A copy.
Teste,
JOHN WILLIAMS, C. C.

Aug. 29. 2 m.

Prince William County Court, Aug. 10, 1799.

William Foster, compl. against James Dunlop and James Wilson surviving partners of Colin Dunlop and Son and Co. Thomas Harrison, jun. & William Wilson, defts. } In Chancery.

THE defendants Dunlop and Wilson not having entered their appearance according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the said Dunlop and Wilson are not inhabitants of this country, on the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of November court next to answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that the defendants Thomas Harrison and William Wilson and all others residing in this state indebted to or having any of the said Wilson and Dunlop's effects in their hands, do not pay, convey away or secrete any such debt or effects until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the newspapers published in the town of Alexandria for two months successively and at the front door of the court house of this county.

A Copy,
Teste,
J. WILLIAMS, C. C.

Aug. 29. 2 m

A Great Bargain may be had

IF application be made before the 1st of September next, of 5000 acres of Land, lying on the waters of Hughes's River, in Harrison county, state of Virginia, thirty miles from Clarksburg, and 28 miles from Marietta on the Ohio. This tract is laid off in lots of 1000 acres each, and the new short cut road to Kentucky goes through a part thereof, which circumstance must shortly make it valuable. Also, 5000 acres of first rate Land, lying on the said waters, but nearer to the river. Either of the above-mentioned tracts will be sold very low, or exchanged for property in Frederick or Berkeley counties, or near the Federal City. Every necessary information will be given, and an indisputable title, by HENRY GIRD.

July 24, 1799. Living near Winchester

Who has likewise for Sale, or to Rent,

A Plantation on Sleepy

Creek, Berkeley county, 25 miles from Winchester, and 10 from Bath, containing 315 acres, on which there is a good dwelling house, barn, stable, &c. an orchard, a sufficiency of good meadow, a grist mill, with one good pair of country stones, a good saw mill, and sundry other conveniences.

Baltimore and Alexandria Mail-Stages, and

ACCOMMODATION COACHEE.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the Baltimore and Alexandria Mail-Stages, which are connected with the United States Mail Coachee Line from Baltimore to Philadelphia, New-York, &c. and the Virginia Mail Line from Alexandria to Fredericksburgh, Richmond, Petersburg, and Norfolk, are now in complete order, and will as usual leave the Indian Queen, Baltimore, every morning, Sunday excepted, at four o'clock, and arrive at Alexandria at four in the afternoon, Returning; will leave Mr. Gadsby's tavern, Alexandria, at three o'clock every morning, Sunday's excepted, and arrive in Baltimore to dinner, one hour before the Bank shuts. The Accommodation Coachee (to commence on Sunday the 23d inst.) is established for the particular convenience of our Alexandria, Georgetown and Baltimore customers, will also leave the Indian Queen, Baltimore, every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, and Mr. Gadby's Tavern, Alexandria, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 o'clock in the morning, and arrive at their different places of destination by 6 o'clock in the afternoon. Fare for passengers Three Dollars and Fifty Cents, with an allowance of 30 weight of Baggage. All baggage to be at the risk of the owner.

JESSE SIMMS,
THOS. RHODES,
C. M'LAUGHLIN
Wm. EVANS & Co. } Proprietors.

18th June.

MRS. JANE MYERS, widow of the late Capt. Christopher Myers, formerly engineer to the Potomak Company, being encouraged by the Directors, and a number of her husband's friends, to open a TAVERN in the house occupied by him at the Great Falls, begs leave to offer her services to them and the public in general. She flatters herself that her desire to please those that may call at her house, with having employed proper assistants, will ensure to her that support which an undertaking of this kind requires. She intends to open tavern the second week in September.

24th August, 1799.

FOR SALE,

10,000 wt. excellent Bacon,

APPLY TO

JOSEH RIDDLE & CO.

July 6.

ALEXANDRIA:
Printed every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday,
BY
HENRY GIRD, Jun